William McKinley Begins His Second Term as President of the United States.



PRESIDENT MCKINLEY. From early in the morning until the time approached for the event of the day the streets presented an animated appearance, troops and marching clubs affording an ever moving and ever-changing panorama, which was brilliantly set off by the decorations all along Pennsylvania avenue and adjacent streets. By ten o'clock everything was in readiness, only waiting the word of command to move one of the most magnificant military and civic displays ever seen

in the national capital. Leaving the White House.

It was just 10:30 when the president entered the White House carriage which was drawn by four superblygroomed horses belonging to the executive stables. With him in the carriage were Senator Hanna, Representatives McRae and Cannon. Secretary Cortelyou and the members of the cabinet took their places in their own carriages and with a trumpet blast the procession started. In one of the carriages Admiral Dewey and Gen. Miles were seated together. They were in full dress uniform. The carriages left the grounds by the east gate and turned west up Pennsylvania avenue to rear of the escorting column, and then counter-marched, passing the White House again at 10:50 o'clock. Grand Marshal Green and staff were at the head of the line. The Escorting Column.

A body of picked policemen handsomely mounted, cleared the way for the escorting column as it swept into Pennsylvania avenue. A military band from Govenor's island, New Nork, had the honor of furnishing the music for the first detachment.

The staff were very numerous and lances. made a splendid appearance in full ress uniforms, representing every branch of the military service. After quite a breach in the line came the old veterans of civil war, headed by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, sitting his charger in magnificent style notwith-standing the absence of the leg he left on the field of Gettysburg. Two bands supplied stirring music for the old veterans. The right of line was the Uniform Veteran union, followed by the Union Veteran legion, and they in turn by the grizzly old veter, anso of the Grand Army of the Republic. This contingent was led by the famous Rough Rider band.

The Rough Rider band.

The Rough Rider band.

The Rough Rider band.

The Bound itself was a notable feature of the parade, most of the man thousand of the G. A. R. and kindred veteran organizations in line. Some of the were nothing military but a sloued of the days of the civil war; others wore nothing military but a sloued hat and very many marched along in their every-day raiment.

A notable feature in this scottor of the important question—that and very many marched along in their every-day raiment.

A notable feature in this scottor of the important question—that in the important question—that has a department of the republic from the policy of the course of the parade, most of the men who formed part of the parade, most of the men who formed part of the parade, most of the men who formed were uniformed, almost as in the days of the civil war; others were not made and the escort reached the about the first parameters.

The second brigade following the regular commanded by Brigade following the regulars consisted of the District National Guard, commanded by Brigade following the regulars consisted of the District National Guard, commanded by Brigade following the the course of a checked the parameters of made a splendid appearance in full

their every-day raiment.

waving their handkerchiefs and clap-livered his inaugural address under a ping their hands as the magnificant shower of rain, as follows: equipage with its sable courseurs

brothers in the naval service—blue crees.
Strong hearts and helpful hands are ackets, with their flat-topped caps



navy, the general of the army and A notable feature in this section of their immediate staffs also entered portant question—that of the future

President's Inaugural Address. rode down the avenue at a foot pace.
The president was in high spirits and bowed from right to left to the cheering crowds as he journed to the capitel and was hatless most of the time.
Senator Hanna atracted much attention as he sat beside the president.

My Fellow Citizens—When we assembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a sembled here on the fourth of March, 1897, there was great anxiety with regard to our currency and credit. None exists now. Then our treasury receipts were inadequate to meet the current obligations of the government. Now they are sufficient for all public needs, and we have a surplus instead of a deficit. Then I felt constrained to convene the congress in extraordinary the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELI VICE-PRESIDENT.

Theodore Roosevell Vice-President of the caption as he sat beside the president. Commanders of Land and heas.
Following this came the carriage and the committees of the two president states and the committees of the two president Roosevelt.

Washington, March 4.—For the second time William McKinley, of Ohio, has been inaugurated president of the Eurited States, the highest office in the grift of the seventy-five millions of the American people and the proudest title in the grand galaxy of the ruiters of nations. Simultaneously Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, has taken the oath as vice-president of the United States, and thus begins another four years of republican administration.

For weeks the committee in charge of the arrangements have been busy with the details of the important function, and it is not too much to say that their work has been performed on a scale of grandeur and completeness never before attained or even attempted.

The Porto Rice Battalion.

Now came one of the most notable and impressive features of the whole day's exerency. Like veterans, at the word of command, the Porto Rice Battalion.

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Now came one of the most notable and impressive features of the whole day's exerency. Like veterans at the word of president for a second when, they wheeled with beautiful proprieting the proposition into their place without the people knowing it. I preparation to most fit. I also the contrast of the whole day's exerency. Like veterans at the contrast of the whole day's exerency. Like veterans at the word of command, the Porto Rice Battalion and the most notable profits of the president of the whole day's exerency. Like veterans at the word of command,

them, they wheeled with beautiful precision into their place without causing a second's delay in the marching line. The crowd sent up a mighty cheer as these soldiers, the infants of the United States army, stepped briskly along, showing their pride and pleasure by smiling faces.

Marines and Jackies.

Following the Porto Ricans came a regiment of United States marines. Their brass-tipped helmets along served to distinguish them from the red-caped artillery regiment that had passed but a few moments before. They were received with cheers by the watching crowds.

Following the marines came their brothers in the naval service—blue inckets with their flattonned cans.

Strong hearts and helpful hands are Strong hearts and helpful hands are

brothers in the naval service—blue jackets, with their flat-topped caps, bdown leggings and baggy blue shirts. Commander Balknap, of the navy, headed this detachment, which consisted of three battalions. The Jackies passed amid cheers from the watching landsmen, and were followed by a light battery of field artitillery commanded by Capt. Parkhurst, U. S. A. Then the United States cavalry squadron moved forward with the substance of the capselty, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be accounted by the substance of the capselty, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be accounted by the substance of the capselty, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be accounted by the substance of the capselty, integrity and high purposes of the American people will not be accounted by the substance of the following the capselty, integrity and high purposes of the American people interest the way of safety and honor. Hope maketh not ashamed. The prophets of evil were not the builders of the republic, nor in its crises since have they saved of served it. The faith of the fathers was a since that the substance of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair, and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely, and for civilization, the mility problems resting upon them. The American people, introduced in the substance of their descendants has wrought its progress and furnished its defenders. They are obstructionists who despair, and who would destroy confidence in the ability of our people to solve wisely, and for civilization, the mility problems resting upon them. The American people, introduced in the substance of their descendants has wrought its defendence of the country, and the responsibility of our people to solve wisely and for civilization, the mility problems of the progress of their descendants has vicing the proposed of their descendants has wrought and the progr

We face at this moment a most im-

A notable feature in this section of their immediate staffs also entered and exchanged greetings with the column was a colored contingent the column was a colored contingent composed of a few score of the necessary of the army and navy. After the greetings the president's Guard of Honor.

Fresident's Guard of Honor.

Squadron A, of Ohio, resplendent in black and yellow uniforms, white gauntiets and the red topped chapeaus, followed as a personal guard of honor to the president McKinley and the committee of arrangements grand of honor to the president McKinley and the committee of arrangements from the east front of the capitol, where the onth of office was administered by a continuous road of appliance, men cheering and women plause, men cheering and women the column was a colored contingent the red topped chapeaus, followed as a personal guard of honor to the president McKinley and the committee of arrangements from the east front of the capitol, where the onth of office was administered by the continuous road of appliance, men cheering and women plause, men cheering and women the column was a colored contingent the column was a colored contingent the column was a colored contingent the column of the purpose and cube with the column treation of the purpose and cube with the column treation of the purpose and the president deviled. The techaracter of the character of the third the character of the purpose and the committee of the fill and the column treation of the purpose and the purpose and the column treation of the purpose and the capitol, where the vacuation of the president deviled the president and the president deviled the president deviled to the capitol, where the vacuation of the purpose and the committee of the fill and the color of the president must be rade to the third the their treaty of the status of th

The principles which led to our intervention require that the fundamental is wupon which the new government resis should be adapted to secure a government capable of performing the duties and discharging the functions of a separate nation, of observing its international obli-

charging the functions of a separate natice, of observing its international obligations of protecting life and property, insuring order, native and liberty, and conforming to the established and historical policy of the United States in its relation to Cuba.

The peace which we are pledged to leave to the Cuban people must carry with it the guarantees of permanence. We became sponsors for the pacification of the island, and we remain accountable to the Cubans, no less than to our own country and people, for the reconstruction of Cubans as free commonwealth on abiding foun lations of right, justice, liberty and assured order. Our enfranchisement of the people will not be completed until free Cuba shall "be a reality, not a name; a perfect entity, not a basty experiment bearing within itself elements of failure."

While the treaty of peace with Spain was ratified on the sixth of February, 1899, and ratifications were exchanged nearly two years ago, the congress has indicated no form of government for the Philippine islands. It has, however, provided an army to enable the executive to suppress insurrection, restore peace, give security to the inhabitants, and establish the authority of the United States throughout the archipelago. It has authorized the organization of native troops as auxiliary to the regular force. It has been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions; of the instructions with been advised from time to time of the acts of the military and naval officers in the islands, of my action in appointing civil commissions; of the instructions with which they were charged, of their duties and powers, of their recommendations, and of the several acts under executive commission, together with the very complete general information they have submitted. These reports fully set forth the conditions, past and present in the islands, and the instructions clearly show the principles which will guide the executive until the congress shall, as it is required to do by the treaty, determine "the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants." The congress having added the sanction of its authority to the powers already possessed, and exercised by the executive under the constitution, thereby leaving with the executive the responsibility for the government of the Philippines, I shall continue the efforts already begun until order can be restored throughout the islands, and as fast as conditions permit establish local governments, in the formation of which the full co-operation of the people has been already invited, and when established will encourage the people to administer them. The settled purpose, long ago declared, to afford the inhabitants of the islands self-government as fast as they were ready for it, will be pursued with earnestness and fidelity. Already something has been accomplished in this direction. The government's representatives, civil and military, are doing faithful and noble work in their mission of emancipation, and merit the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for the country who was already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for the country who was already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for the approval and support of their countrymen. The most liberal terms of amnesty have already been communicated to the insurgents, and the way is still open for those who have raised their arms against the government for honorable submission to its authority. Our countrymen should not be deceived. We are not waging war against the inhabitants of the Philippine islands. A portion of them are making war against the United States. By far the greater part of the inhabitants reconsize American sovereignty and welcome it as a guaranty of order and of security for life, property, liberty, freedom of conscience and the pursuit of happiness. To them full protection will be given. They shall not be abandoned. We will not leave the destiny of the loyal millions in the islands to the disloyal thousands who are in rebellion against the United States. Order under civil institutions will come as soon as those who now break ne peace shall keep it. Force will not be needed or used when those who make war against us shall make it no more. May it end without further bloedshed, and there be ushered in the reign of peace to be made permanent by a government of ilberty under the law.

President McKinley after delivering

the mangural address, returned to the senate wing and took luncheon in | swarthy complexions and evidences in tary affairs. The vice-president and won them continuous applause along

others were present. IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Inducted Into Office.

Washington, March 4 .- Standing up the presence of brilliant and distinguished assemblage, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was inducted into the office of vice-president of the United States.

The solemn oath, the taking of which places Mr. Roosevelt in the van pro tempore of the United States senate. The ceremony was thoroughly democratic, yet in its very simpliciy, Washington and elsewhere. profoundly impressive.

An instant later, this vigorous American and man of letters and of The Culminating Event of the Day's affairs, faced the United States senate for the first time as its presiding

Not a flaw in the induction of the vice-president into office was noticeable. The whole was perfectly planned and beautifully executed. The vice-president addressed the

senate as follows:

Roosevelt's Address. The history of free government is large part the history of those represent tive legislative bodies, in which, from t large part the history of those representative legislative bodies, in which, from the earliest time, free government has found its loftiest exposition. They must ever hold peculiar and exalted position in the record which tells how the great nations of the world have endeavored to achieve and preserve orderly freedom. No man can render to his fellows greater service than is rendered by him who, with fearlessness and honesty, with sanity and disinterestedness, does his life work as a member of such a body. Especially is this the case when the legislature in which the service is rendered is a vital part in the governmental machinery of one of those world powers to whose hands, in the course of ages, is intrusted a leading part in shaping the destinies of mankind. For weal or for woe, for good or for evil, this is true of our own mighty nation. Great privileges and great powers are curs, and heavy are the responsibilities that go with these privileges and these powers. Accordingly, as we do well or ill, so shall mankind in the future be raised or cast down. We belong to a young mation, already of giant strength, yet whose present strength is but a forecast of the power that is to come. We stand supreme in a continent, in a hemisphere. East and west we look across the two great oceans toward the larger world life in which, whether we will or no, we must take an active and increasing share. And, as, keen-eyed, we gaze into the coming years, dutles, rew and old, rise thick and fast to confront us from within and from without. There is every reason why we should face this eduties with a sober appreciaout. There is every reason why we shoul ace these duties with a sober appreciation alike of their importance and of the inflicity. But there is also every reason for facing them with high-hearted resolution.

Vice-President Roosevelt's escort to the White House after they had taken the oath of office under the shadow of the capitol. The police arrangements throughout were exceptionally effective. The inaugural committee had provided a barrier of iron posts and wire cable along both sides of Pennsylvania street, and succeeded in absolutely keeping clear the line of march for the first time in the history of inaugural displays in Washington. This barrier was not broken through at any point during the whole day, and troops were able to march in extended formation, thereby adding to the beauty of the display and the speed with which the procession was enabled to pass.

The start was made from the capitol about 2:15 p. m., and the last of the civil organizations had passed the reviewing stand at the White House at a little before six o'clock.

Considering the weather conditions, the parade in point of numbers closely approximated the official forecast. The promptitude with which it was handled by the grand marshal was decidedly above the average for such an event. The weather was not favorable for the parade, a slow drizzle at intervals wetting uniforms and accoutrements, but fortunately, the temperature was mild, so no parader suffered any hardship from the ele-

In point of beauty, the military display, probably, never has been exceeded in Washington. The regular contingent of cavalry, infantry and artillery were uniformed as though for the most exacting official inspection, and their discipline was beyond criticism. The same could be said with equal emphasis of the naval contingent. The marines, a splendid body of sea soldiers, and the jackies, with their rollicking free and easy step, vere especially well received by the

The naval contingent was larger than ever has been seen in the Washington parade. The youthful cadet corps of West Point and Annapolis, in the severe simplicity of their uniforms, quick, snappy action and nachine-like accuracy with which they performed every evolution, were a body quite apart and distinctive from all others. The band with the naval cadets created as much comment as, perhaps, the best musical organization in the whole procession, rivalling silo. even the famous Marine band of Washington barracks.

One of the unique features of the military display was a battalion of the Porto Rican regiment, recently or ganized in our island possession, and recruited from among the native population. They were not to be dis-President McKinley after delivering tinguished from other regular infanry regiments, excep the room of the committee on mili- their marching of an enthusiasm that the line of march. Their welcome was of the warmest.

The civil division consisted of clubs Vice-President Roosevelt Formally from all sections of the country, many of them unique in their uniforms and regalias and displaying decided proon a spot hallowed by history and in ficiency in maintaining their formation and keeping up to the high standard set by the military division.

There were two features in connection with the civic division this year that struck the notice of those accustomed to inaugural parades. One was the turnout of khaki-clad, camof a long list of eminent patriots and paign-hatted Rough Rider marching statemen, was administered by Sen- clubs from the several states, and the ator Wm. P. Frye, of Maine, president other was the appearance in line of cadet corps representing a large number of educational institutions in

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

Festivities a Grand Success. The culminating event of the inugural festivities was the inaugural ball, held last night in the vast auditorium of the pension office, with the president and Mrs. McKinley leading the grand march, and with men and women distinguished in every walk of life touching elbows, dancing and mingling with the plan American citizen. As a spectacular event it was unparalleled in the history of inaugural balls, in the sumptuousness of arrangement, in the bewildering splendor of decorations and of marvelous electrical effects and in the countless throng taking part in the spectacle.

When the doors of the great structure were thrown open at eight o'clock, an eager crowd besieged every entrance and lines of carriages stretched into the surrounding streets and avenues. Plattoons of police officers, mounted and unmounted, guarded the outer entrances, keeping back the rush of curious spectators and bringing order out of the tangle of carriages.

Through the long arched entrances hung with bunting and vines, passed the merry, pleasure-seeking throng, the women in luxurious gowns, with the flash of jewels in their hair and at their throats.

Soon the vast interior of the building began to take on life and animation. The presidential party was not to arrive until 9:30 o'clock, and the early comers busied themselves in viewing the exquisite beauties of the



FEEDING BEEF CATTLE.

Canadian Exporter Talks Intelligently on a Subject of Vast Interest to Stockmen.

Our Canadian brethren are more intimately connected with the British market than we are, more dependent upon it, and hence know more about its requirements. In an address at one of their institutes last winter Mr. A. P. Ketchen, of Brucefield, Ont., said:

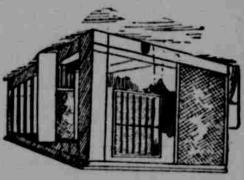
"It is only with smooth, well-bred cattle of pronounced beef type, carefully and judiciously fed, that we can profitably compete in the English market with Argentine and other grazing countries. No money can be made at it unless the animals are kept growing and gaining rapidly from birth to maturity. We must remember that regularity is one of the first principles of good feeding; that the cattle must be kept as quiet as possible, and that strici attention must be given to every de-

"Corn is the best and cheapest winter food at our disposal. The improvement that has contributed most to the stock feeder of recent times is the growing of corn and the feeding of ensilage. The cattleman who has built for himself a silo and is handling to the best advantage his corn crop from the time it is planted in the field until it is turned off his farm as a finished product is taking the shortest cut I know to prosperity. It may be said that this is stating the case pretty strongly, but I feel that if I can induce a man to investigate for himself the merits of the silo (independent of any preconceived prejudices he may have formed) I will have done that man a service. The chief advantages of ensilage are: 1. Its greater palatability. 2. The saving of labor which it effects. 3. The fact that it can be fed at any time of the year with equal advantage. I know of no better provision a farmer can make for late summer and early fall feeding than by leaving a few feet of well-saved ensilage in the bottom of his

HOUSE FOR TOWN LOT.

Handy Little Building for Those Who Wish to Keep But a Single Variety of Fowls.

The accompanying design is for a person with little room who wishes to keep but one variety of fowls. The size of the building is ten by twelve feet, divided in the center, making two rooms six by ten feet, and it is large enough to accommodate ten or twelve fowls. One half of the building is to be used for



scratching pens, and the other half for a roosting room, nest boxes, feeding bins and coops, to be used in preparing for the shows. There is a three foot raised hallway in front of this room. At the back of this hallway the coops (I I) are shown. Then come the feeding bins (A A A). The nest boxes (B B B) are placed below the floor of the hallway and rest on the ground. The bottom of the nests is made in the shape of drawers three inches deep, and can be drawn out to gather the eggs by opening the door (D) in the hallway. The rest of the design is made plain in the drawing, hence need not be explained .- J. T French, in Poultry Keeper.

Excellent Ration for Ducks. James Rankin, in Farm and Home, gives this method of feeding ducks: "For breeding birds, old or young, during the fall, feed three parts wheat bran, one part crushed oat feed, one part corn meal, five per cent. beef scraps, five per cent, grit and all the green food they will eat in the shape of corn fodder, cut fine, clover or oat fodder. Feed this mixture twice a day, all they will eat. For laying birds equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal, 20 per cent. crushed oat feed, ten per cent. boiled potatoes and turnips, 15 per cent. clover rowen, green rye or refuse cabbage, chopped fine; five per cent. grit. Feed twice a day all they will eat, with a lunch of corn and oats at noon. Keep grit and oyster shells constantly by them. I never cook food for ducks after they are a week old, but mix it with cold water."

A Cure for Hog Cholers.

An Illinois farmer, who raises about 200 hogs a year, says he has lost none in ten or twelve years from cholera, while they have died all around him. He thinks the disease is started by too many worms in the intestines, particularly in the small ones. He fills a barrel with water and white shelled or ear corn, then adds half a box of lye and allows it to soak over night. Enouga lye is used to turn the corn as yellow as vellow corn. The hogs are fed all they will eat of it for two or three days. He starts feeding them this as soon as any of the hogs begins to cough.-Orange Judd Farmer.

The state of Washington promises to be a large producer of beet sugare in